

# The Salt Lake Tribune

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Friday, December 10, 1909.

By their boasts ye shall know them.

Spring goods—a mattress, for in-  
stance.

Put your shoulder to the wheel of  
fortune.

Undoubtedly some would call him a  
wealthy profit for the coal man.

No, Epictetus; apples don't blush on  
account of the high price demanded for them.

In Zipping Zion the style for next  
year is that pocketbooks shall be worn  
falter.

They say that there is no end to love.  
No; the giddy thing just keeps on go-  
ing 'round and 'round.

Besides, you will observe that "My  
son Hyrum" is not making near as  
much noise as he used to.

And if it is true that he permits four  
thousand children to "play hockey,"  
he is indeed a truant officer.

There would be some consternation in  
the dignified Senate if Carrie Nation  
could get into the cloak room.

Dispatches say that Nicaragua is  
poor; but she is one of the poor that  
Uncle Sam is not required to pity.

Probably the first stones broken as a  
public punishment were those hurled to  
the earth by Moses on Mount Sinai.

President Taft certainly has them go-  
ing when he compels them to take a  
recess for three days in order to get their  
wind.

It is asserted by some that few peo-  
ple can stand prosperity. An that is  
true, too, because so few are given the  
chance to try.

Abraham Lincoln once said that no  
man was ever yet lost upon a straight  
road. And let us add, especially if he  
kept to the right.

"Man, know thyself," is all very  
well; but he'll never have time to do  
it as long as he keeps on trying to get  
properly acquainted with his wife.

Secretary MacVeagh gives bankers a  
little advice. Of course, it will be ac-  
cepted, because a banker will take any-  
thing anybody has a mind to give him.

Coming "right down to cases," it  
would be easier for a rich man to crawl  
through the eye of a needle than to  
search for a collar button without  
sweating.

Governor Marshall of Indiana has  
commanded a sheriff to do his duty or  
resign. It's shocking to Indiana to  
have such a reform thrust upon her all  
at once.

Peter Peavish says that he wouldn't  
mind having Mrs. Peavish say that she  
wanted to talk to him a minute, if that  
sort of minutes didn't have such a fa-  
cility for running into hours.

Of course, there are some grouches  
who will declare that the adjournment  
of Congress for three days is an un-  
warrantable stoppage of the Govern-  
ment machinery. Be it so, the cranks  
keep going, just the same.

Unbelievers have no particular ob-  
jection to the Bible story concerning  
Joseph's sale by his brethren for  
twenty-five pieces of silver, except, pos-  
sibly, they imagine it to be absurd to  
think that anyone would pay so high a  
price.

A special dispatch to The Tribune  
says that Senator George Sutherland is

hard at work and doing some mighty  
things. We would here indicate the  
comment of Apostle-Senator Smoot,  
were it not for the fact that we can't  
spell a billy-goat laugh.

## ANOTHER TARIFF LAW BREAK.

Secretary MacVeagh made a very im-  
portant utterance in his speech at the  
annual banquet of the Massachusetts  
Bankers' association on Wednesday  
evening. The utterance is especially im-  
portant if it is to be assumed that he  
spoke for the administration. And it  
is not unreasonable to assume this,  
since Mr. MacVeagh is the Secretary  
of the Treasury, and as such has the  
chief enforcement of the tariff law,  
the statutes relating to the National  
Bank, and has in general the super-  
vision of the National revenues and  
expenditures.

With respect to the tariff bill it is  
significant that the Secretary puts the  
tariff question as the paramount ques-  
tion before the country; he puts his  
comment on the new tariff law defini-  
tely on the ground that this legislation  
is merely a step, and judging from  
what he says about it, rather a bad  
step, too, in the way of the solution of  
the tariff question. "The Payne law  
is but an incident in the tariff revision  
movement by and within the Republican  
party," says the Secretary. Which ap-  
pears to put him pretty decisively in  
the ranks of the "insurgents," and  
when we consider his further declara-  
tion that the new law was put together  
on the system of "log-rolling," we  
get a pretty good idea of the contempt  
which he feels for that method of  
legislation, and his reprehension of  
that practice as well as of the law  
as enacted. There will never be an-  
other tariff bill framed on the lines  
of the present one, the Secretary thinks.  
It was a proposition of "give and  
take," and of getting enough votes by  
support of certain local interests to  
pass the measure. It is not a tariff  
law framed in the interests of the  
country at large, but a law framed for  
special interests and with little regard  
to the general welfare. The Secretary  
evidently thinks that it will not  
last long on the statute books, but that  
something very much better will pre-  
sently be enacted.

The Secretary speaks of "the new  
tariff policy" of the Republican party,  
and explicitly urges that the revision  
contained in the Payne bill is not as  
much downward as a great majority  
of the Republican party had wished,  
and that "it ought not to be accepted  
by friends of the tariff revision as a  
satisfactory achievement under all the  
circumstances," and in a quasi-prophetic  
statement he says, "Within a  
period far short of the lapses and in-  
tervals of time heretofore dividing  
tariff revisions, we may go forward  
along the same conservative lines." That  
is, he does not believe in waiting  
very long for making a real revision  
of the miscellaneous revision of the tariff  
laws. All of which is eminently sat-  
isfactory to the American people, and  
especially to the Republicans who feel  
that they have been bunched out-  
rageously in the enactment of this abor-  
tative tariff law.

We have pointed out hitherto a num-  
ber of objections to the measure as  
enacted. There is one, however, that  
has not been much discussed outside  
of purely financial circles, and that  
is the authorization contained in that  
tariff law for the issue of \$300,000,000  
of Panama Canal bonds to bear in-  
terest at a rate not exceeding 3 per  
cent. But all the financial authori-  
ties are agreed that if this amount of  
Panama Canal bonds is issued at that  
rate of interest, the market for the  
2 per cent bonds already outstanding  
will be absolutely broken down, and  
that the National bank issues and re-  
serves will be thoroughly disorganized.  
If the Secretary of the Treasury had  
proceeded in accordance with the au-  
thorization in this bill, and had issued  
the bonds, there would have been a  
general smash all along the financial  
market so far as the United States  
bonds already outstanding are con-  
cerned, and these would have carried  
other securities in their wake; for what  
is substantial, if not United States  
bonds? He did not do so, however,  
preferring to withdraw the special de-  
posits in the National banks of the Gov-  
ernment fund and to issue as a tem-  
porary expedient in case of special  
need, treasury certificates, but so far  
he has not had to do even this. It  
is plain that the "eminent financiers"  
in Congress do not understand the prac-  
tical effect of this authorization of  
bonds which was carried in the tariff  
law. The bankers, however, understand  
it very well, and are very much per-  
turbed about it. Their view finds ex-  
pression in the New York Financialer,  
which, under the head, "Banks and Re-  
newed Panama Bonds," has this scath-  
ing and scornful leading editorial:

The bankers of the United States who  
take a more practical view of matters  
financial and terrestrial than some of  
the theorists who are attempting to re-  
organize the banking and currency sys-  
tem of the United States, will be satis-  
fied if the next Congress abandons any  
efforts to establish a Central bank or  
some of the other plans which seem to  
be crystallizing for a reorganization of our  
entire monetary and banking fabric, and  
will set down plain common sense in  
rectifying an error which was made when  
the present tariff law was enacted last  
year, which was pointed out by "The  
Financialer" at the time. We refer to the  
authorization given for the issue of near-  
ly \$300,000,000 of Panama bonds to bear  
not exceeding 2 per cent interest, but  
which probably cannot be issued at  
all, without disorganizing the entire  
banking system of the United States, un-  
less Congress enacts legislation adjusting  
and equalizing the rate of tax the nation  
is to bear if issued for circulation pur-  
poses.

To put the whole case in a nut shell,  
the banks of the United States now have  
something like \$500,000,000 in two per  
cent bonds which bear a tax of one-half  
of one per cent when used for circulation  
purposes. They also hold over \$30,000,-  
000 worth of the already outstanding  
Panama two per cent bonds, and taking  
in the investments of other financial in-  
stitutions, savings banks, etc., it is safe  
to say that over \$500,000,000 of two per  
cent bonds are held in banks. If the  
government begins issuing the newly  
authorized Panama three per cents, which

without specific legislation will be sub-  
ject to a circulation tax of one per cent,  
the effect will be to depress the price of  
the two per cent bonds permanently be-  
low par, for a difference in circulation  
tax will give the new three per cents a  
circulation advantage of one-half of one  
per cent. The old two per cent bonds  
are already selling at par, and in one or  
two cases have sold below par. It will  
be difficult to keep them above par at  
the price of the new three per cents come  
on the market, even with an equalized cir-  
culation tax, but if the new bonds are  
issued at par, the effect will be to disor-  
ganize the market, with a disastrous in-  
flating tax of one per cent, the banks  
will, in all likelihood, see the bonds for  
which some of them paid an high as 110  
cents several points below par and stay  
there. This, needless to say, would up-  
set the entire National banking situation,  
and result in requests by the Comptroller  
to the banks to put up additional collat-  
eral, in order that the security behind  
the National bank notes should hold closely  
to 100 per cent of the notes outstanding,  
and above.

## THE SHARP CASE AGAIN.

The full text of the ruling of Judge  
Sanborn of the Circuit Court, Eighth  
District, in the Sharp case, has been re-  
ceived by us through the courtesy of  
Mr. P. L. Williams of this city. In our  
comment on Judge Sanborn's decision  
when it was first announced, we were  
unable to see how he could come to the  
conclusion that he ought to overrule the  
judgments of the District Court in favor  
of Mr. Sharp. It is easy enough to see,  
however, from the full decision why he  
does this. It appears that Mr. Moore  
was the one who of his own motion and  
without collusion with others, so far as  
the testimony and the record show, de-  
nied coal to Mr. Sharp in the summer of  
1906. At that time, it will be remem-  
bered, there was a rebate promised to  
those who would purchase and store  
coal during the summer so as to avoid  
a coal famine in the winter such as we  
had had the winter before. This rebate  
was to be paid after August 31st, on  
proof that the coal had been actually  
bought at the current price and stored.  
All who could make this proof were to  
be repaid 50c a ton on the amount  
then proved stored. Mr. Sharp, a coal  
dealer, undertook to give his customers  
the immediate benefit of the 50c reduc-  
tion, and advertised to do so. He was  
remonstrated with by Mr. Moore, but  
refused to withdraw his advertisement  
making the offer, and then Mr. Moore  
shut off his coal supply and drove him  
out of business. On this state of facts  
the jury here found against the Union  
Pacific Coal Company, the Union Pa-  
cific Railroad Company, the Oregon  
Short Line Railroad Company, Everett  
Buckingham and Mr. E. J. Moore, con-  
sidering, evidently, as the public un-  
derstanding is, that all were involved in  
that refusal of coal to Mr. Sharp. It  
appears, however, that any proof of  
collusion was lacking between the com-  
panies named and Mr. Moore, or even  
between Mr. Buckingham and Mr.  
Moore. The conference which was  
shown to have been held between Mr.  
Buckingham and Mr. Moore was held  
after Mr. Moore had acted, and conse-  
quently a conspiracy to act could not  
be proved from the fact of a meeting  
held after the action had been taken,  
and this was the only meeting or con-  
ference between the two that was shown  
in the testimony and record.

Mr. Moore, as far as the court was  
concerned, was not in collusion with  
anybody, no connection between him  
and the railroad companies was shown;  
he was not shown, as a matter of fact,  
to have acted with anybody else in his  
arbitrary course with Mr. Sharp.

So much for the record. There was  
nothing to show a conspiracy. No con-  
spiracy was proved. Judge Sanborn  
goes very closely into this phase of the  
case, and treats Mr. Moore as acting  
on his own responsibility throughout.  
The common belief, or we might almost  
say the absolute certainty, that Mr.  
Moore did not act upon his own motion  
or without consultation with anybody,  
is absolutely wanting of proof in this  
case. There was, then, nothing for  
Judge Sanborn to do except what he  
did do—conclude that there was no  
proof of any conspiracy, and that Mr.  
Moore, being alone guilty, he could not  
conspire with himself to commit the of-  
fense.

It is a curious outcome of a situation  
so well recognized and understood here.  
We assume as a matter of course that  
the proof of the connection of Mr.  
Moore with the other defendants of the  
case was not obtainable or it would  
have been presented. Judge Sanborn  
was very clear in the proposition that  
no conspiracy had been proved. And  
so the case goes into history as one of  
those that are so common, where what  
everybody understands and believes can-  
not be established in court, through that  
understanding and belief, but the al-  
legation must be supported by testi-  
mony and legally proved before judg-  
ment can properly be entered; which  
proof cannot be had.

## GOLDFIELD & ELY RAILROAD.

The very welcome news was printed  
in The Tribune yesterday morning that  
construction work on the Goldfield &  
Ely Railroad is to be begun at once  
and carried on actively both from the  
Ely and the Goldfield end. This paper  
has heretofore given the details of  
the survey of this route, and stated  
its probable connections. The plan as-  
suredly is to build from Goldfield to  
this city, and the present announce-  
ment is that the road will be continued  
on the old Tidewater Line down to  
Ludlow, in San Bernardino County, Cal-  
ifornia. We can not believe, however,  
that that will be the ultimate connec-  
tion of the road. Surely the line will  
be built direct from Tonopah through  
the Mono Pass and on down to San  
Francisco.

We note with pleasure this railroad

plan, and we count confidently on its  
being a part of a transcontinental line  
from this city to San Francisco Bay,  
for that construction from Ely to this  
place is an important part of the plan  
is sure. Salt Lake City is getting to  
be the great railway center of this  
western slope, and here the transcon-  
tinental lines of the central belt must  
come. All of these lines, the Burling-  
ton, the Chicago & Northwestern, the  
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and  
the Rock Island, must build to Salt  
Lake in order to establish their coast  
connections and get a thousand miles  
more haul on their own tracks, of trans-  
continental business. The Chicago, Mil-  
waukee & St. Paul, to be sure, has its  
northwest coast line to Seattle, which  
is invaluable for the Oriental trade.  
But it will have to build here for the  
American trade just as all the others  
will have to do.

The Tribune welcomes all of this rail-  
road activity, confident in the future of  
this city, and certain that all this  
building will tend to the advancement  
of this place as a great jobbing center  
and metropolis.

## HUMANE WORK APPROVED.

On Tuesday morning The Tribune  
urged in behalf of humanity, and for  
the relief of the suffering horses, that  
there should be an enforcement of pro-  
visions that would require horses to be  
sharp-shod on our smoothly paved  
streets when the streets are covered  
with ice and sleet. At the same time,  
we urged that persons leaving horses  
standing while they go in to attend to  
business or pleasure of any kind, should  
be required to have their horses blanketed  
or otherwise protected from the  
severity of the weather.

This position has been generally ap-  
proved by the public, and a special let-  
ter of approval voices this sentiment in  
the following words:

122 East South Temple, Salt Lake City,  
Utah, Dec. 8.

Editor Tribune.—It is with great satis-  
faction that I note your attitude to-  
wards the work of the Humane Society.  
It is very true as pointed out by you  
that the worst offenders are the young  
delivery boys who, as a rule, have also  
little or no knowledge of horses and mis-  
treat them continually. The horse is  
man's best friend, and should be treated  
with a kindness and consideration pro-  
portionate to the service he renders man.  
I think the proprietors of the numerous  
grocery and meat shops should have the  
matter called to their attention. Keep up  
the good work of humanity for dumb  
beasts. Very truly yours,

HENRY M. LEWIS, JR.

## ANOTHER GRANT LOOSE.

It appears that while Apostle Heber  
J. Grant has been forbidden to sing,  
it is impossible for the Mormon first  
presidency to keep every sort of noto-  
riety out of the Grant family.

It is Elder B. F. Grant who has  
broken loose this time. On Monday  
night he delivered what the Deseret  
News editorially calls an "earnest ad-  
dress" in the Pioneer Stake hall. Ac-  
cording to the News, Elder Grant de-  
voted much pious attention to the mo-  
ralities, particularly bemoaning the  
product of his inventive mind that Salt  
Lake is about the blackest spot on top  
of God's earth.

It is to laugh. Once upon a time  
Elder B. F. ran a saloon at Frisco. He,  
it seems, at that time was quite as  
pious as he is now; but he didn't ob-  
ject to taking in the shanks of the  
miners and Mormons, giving to them  
in exchange about the rankest booze  
that ever crazed the human brain.  
Some of the boys used to go over there  
from Millard county—Fillmore, Deser-  
et, Corn Creek, Holden and the other  
little towns down there. They would  
go to the mines to do hauling and other  
work in order to get a little ready

money. Elder B. F. Grant was sure to  
look the boys up about pay day and  
play not only the good friend but the  
affectionate brother in the gospel. By  
hook or crook—and he was not over-  
particular, they say—he managed to get  
the boys into his booze joint—and they  
usually went away penniless. A story  
is told of an instance of this kind that  
will perhaps demonstrate the character  
of Elder Grant's sense of moral alti-  
tude. It happened that a commercial  
traveler was selling Elder Grant a bill  
of goods—he kept a general store as a  
sort of half blind for the booze busi-  
ness. One of his unfortunate victims  
came tremblingly up to the devout sub-  
ject of this comment and stated that  
he had spent all his money, but that  
he would like to have "just one for a  
bracer" before starting for his home  
in far-away Millard. What the man got  
was such a sardonic laugh as only a  
properly-trained Grant can emit, togeth-  
er with a presentation that he was "a  
damned fool," and that he would "bet-  
ter get to hell out of here!" The com-  
mercial traveler became incensed, but  
bided his time. He gratified the desire  
of the unfortunate out of his own purse  
—and when Elder Grant had made his  
order the commercial traveler saw to  
it that he paid for that drink of whis-  
ky many times over.

## WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.

A compilation has been made of the  
world's output of wheat the present  
year compared with the wheat output  
of the four years previous, making  
altogether a comparison between the  
five years. It is found that the pre-  
sent year's wheat crop is the record.  
More was raised than ever before, and  
the quality is said to be very good; and,  
as is usual when the crop is plentiful,  
the quality is also good.

The world's total product of wheat  
in 1909 was 3,346,968,000 bushels. Last  
year the world's wheat product was  
3,063,280,000 bushels. In 1907 it was  
2,918,280,000. In 1906 it was 3,226,-  
768,000. In 1905 it was 3,109,520,000. The  
wheat product of Europe the present  
year was 1,872,168,000 bushels, of  
which Russia raised 668,000,000, and  
France 360,000,000 bushels, those be-  
ing the chief wheat raising countries  
of Europe.

America raised 1,040,000,000 bush-  
els, of which the United States  
raised 720,000,000. Canada produced  
136,000,000 bushels, and Argentina  
160,000,000.

India raised 320,000,000 bushels;  
Africa, 36,000,000; Australasia, 78,800,-  
000.

The figures do not include returns  
from Turkey, Persia, Japan, Mexico,  
Egypt, or the Cape, as these countries do  
not issue regular returns.

According to estimates of the world's  
total population, putting that at about  
1,500,000,000, we have here two bushels  
of wheat raised this year for every  
inhabitant of the world. That ought  
certainly to be a pretty fair supply of  
breadstuffs for everybody.

## MOTHERS

Of Skin-Tortured, Disfigured  
Babies Should Know

That warm baths with Cuticura  
Soap and gentle anointings with Cuti-  
cure, the great Skin  
Cure, afford instant  
relief, permit rest and  
sleep, and point to a  
speedy cure of tortur-  
ing, disfiguring eczema,  
rashes, itchings,  
irritations, and chaf-  
ings of infants and  
children when all else  
fails. Guaranteed  
absolutely pure, and may be used from  
the hour of birth.

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the hour of birth.

## "Enoch" Headquarters at Orderville

DIXIE, Dec. 4.—Any one who thinks  
of a movement made to re-establish  
the Order of Enoch will meet with popu-  
lar approval among the Mormons of  
southern Utah should make it a point to  
listen to some of the stories that are  
still told about the inside workings of  
the home that was established in Ord-  
erville. These stories are not told at pub-  
lic meetings, either political or religious,  
but around the mesa wagons on the cat-  
tle range or other places where a group  
of Mormons are assembled and story-tell-  
ing is in order to help pass away the  
time. No stories are more popular and  
more generally called for than those  
concerning the Order of Enoch, of which  
the following are a fair sample. At the  
roundup on one of the Dixie cattle ranges  
was an old gray-haired Mormon referred  
to as "Old Enoch," who was working in the  
capacity of cook or camp rustler, as they  
are generally called. He never had much  
to say, and his disposition seemed to be  
somewhat sulky. For that very reason  
the cowboys liked to have sport with him  
evenings when lying around the camp  
fires. One of the things they delighted  
in joshing him about was his "saul," in-  
dicating the forefinger on his right hand  
having been amputated near the middle  
joint.

"How'd ya lose that finger, Enoch?"  
asked one of the cowboys one evening  
when he thought they had ruffled the old  
man enough to get him wishing to  
smooth things over a little.

"Ya want to know how I lost that fin-  
ger, do you?" Well, I'll tell ya. It's some-  
thing that all good Saints oughter know,  
only I wish they were more of the big  
uns here. You know where I was a  
gunner here. I thought I was going straight  
to heaven if I joined the Order of Enoch.  
Well I did join 'em, and after I had given  
my word, I went to the home in Orderville,  
where one feller was sup-  
posed to be as good as the other and had  
been there nearly a year, and during that  
time I got nothin' to eat but  
soup—soup ain't such bad stuff to live on  
if it's good and has plenty of chunks of  
meat in it," interrupted one of the listen-  
ers.

"That it ain't," answered Old Enoch, "if  
it's good. And to tell ya the truth, we  
had soup that wasn't so bad, it had some  
meat in it, but the trouble was, only the  
main squeeze got that—them that had  
the head of the troupe. You know our  
table was nothing but a trough, and we  
all sat around it; but each one was sup-  
posed to spoon out his own share of the  
plate. The two main squeezes of course  
sat at the end of the trough where the  
soup was poured in and got all the meat  
and pieces of beef in the other end, and  
nothing but water came to me. So you see,  
while we was on an equality and eat  
about the same table, them that was in au-  
thority cheated the others even after the  
food was brought on the table.

"But you want to know how I lost that  
finger, and that's what I'm gettin' around  
to tell ya. Ya see, I got pretty hungry  
after having had nothin' to eat but  
liquid soup for about a year. It made me  
all the more hungry when I saw them  
feller's fine chunks of meat and couldn't  
get no of it. One day when I was  
I was so ripe roaring hungry that I didn't  
know what I was doin' I saw a nice kettle  
of soup poured into the trough. As  
soon as I saw the water came to my end,  
but I saw some bully chunks of beef  
right in front of the big squeeze. They  
was steamin' hot, and looked so appitizing  
that I jumped to my feet to get one of  
'em. The guy saw me comin' and hol-  
der to me to sit on his own side of the  
trough. He didn't let me get one of  
hold of one of them chunks of beef the  
guy struck at my hand with his sharp  
knife and cut off my finger. And that's  
how I lost that finger."

"To give ya an idea how hungry I was  
I stuck to that chunk of beef and eat it  
before I knewed that my finger was gone.  
I never found out what became of the  
finger, but I expect one of them feller  
squeezes got it. They sure wanted to get  
even with me for stealin' that meat, and  
to tell ya the truth, just at that time I  
wanted that meat worse'n I wanted the  
finger. It was the only substantial piece  
of food I got while I was in the order.  
So I was fixed on for ever after. As  
soon as I was fixed on for ever after, I  
saw there, now ya know how I lost my finger.  
I simply exchanched it for a piece of  
meat with one of them feller's in authority.  
Don't think the piece of meat I got was  
much bigger than my finger, but it looked  
mighty big to me just then."

When Old Enoch started to tell his story  
those sitting around the fire were ready  
for a good laugh, especially when he  
brought in the Order of Enoch. Their  
smiles soon cooled down to grins, and  
finally froze on their countenances. When  
Old Enoch finished there was complete  
silence for a minute; but some of them  
thinking that laughter was in order, for-  
ced themselves to laugh. They were  
interrupted by Old Enoch in the following  
words:

"Ya kin laugh if ya kin see anything  
funny about it; I can't. I could tell worse  
stories than that, them feller's damn good  
suckers, but I guess I'll keep 'em till  
some time when the bishop's here."

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